



Find the Big Ideas

A method of study for secondary (textual) sources

Directions: As you read your textbook,

- Pay close attention to the titles, headings, and subheadings of the chapter
- Create a 3 column chart to input data:
 - Column 1: Title, Heading, or Subheading
 - Column 2: Notes (take bulleted notes)
 - Column 3: Write a sentence that includes the title, heading, or subheading of that section and expresses the "Big Idea"
- Take notes on the topic(s) with specific details in the subheading
- Use the notes to turn the *subheading* into a complete sentence that expresses the "*Big Idea*" of that subsection. The *subheading* must be included as part of the sentence.
- After reviewing the sentences you have written, return to the section heading and make a complete sentence from the section title that expresses the "*Big Idea*" of the entire section.
- After completing the chapter, turn the chapter title into a complete sentence that expresses the "*Big Idea*" of the entire chapter.

Example: see pages 93 – 98 in your Give Me Liberty textbook

Chapter 3 – Creating Anglo-America, 1660 – 1750		
Title, Heading, or Subheading	Notes	Sentence
Creating Anglo-America, 1660 - 1750 <i>(Chapter Title)</i>		In <u>Creating Anglo-America</u> , the freedoms of some expanded, while some never had an opportunity to those same freedoms due to tradition and laws.
Global Competition and the Expansion of England's Empire <i>(Section 1 Heading)</i>		<u>Global competition and the expansion of England's empire</u> created colonies that varied political, economically, socially and competed for dominance in the New World.
The Mercantilist System <i>(Subheading)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government tough to regulate economic activity in order to promote national power • More gold and silver should enter than exit • Exports of goods should exceed imports • Colonies were to serve the interests of the Mother country • Navigation Acts: all products had to be transported and sold by the English 	<u>The Mercantilist System</u> enabled the English to dominate over the Dutch by exerting a more profitable margin of trade.
The Conquest of New Netherland <i>(Subheading)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles II assumed control of the English monarchy in 1660, the colonies expanded • Peacefully surrendered in 1664 by the Dutch, the English took control of New Netherland, where Charles brother James, the Duke of York, ruled • English transformed it into a seaport, trading with the Caribbean, and making it a force against France 	The English <u>conquest of New Netherland</u> led to it becoming New York, a colony that became an importing outpost for England.
New York and the Rights of Englishmen and Englishwomen <i>(Subheading)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duke of York appointed vast tracts of land to his friends (5 families owned 2 million acres by 1700) • Previous Dutch policies of religious toleration and property holdings were mostly respected under English • Dutch women could no longer conduct business or inherit property • Black people were denied the right to work in trades and were no longer “freemen” 	<u>New York and the Rights of Englishmen and Englishwomen</u> were unequal despite the guarantee in the terms of surrender, limiting rights for black people and women.